

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bush House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 308 5th Street | ☐ not for publication

city or town Index ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Snohomish code 061 zip code 98256

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

 A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

WASHINGTON SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Hotel

Commerce / Restaurant

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic / Hotel

Commerce / Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Western False Front

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Wood

roof: Wood Shake

other: Brick Chimneys

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The Bush House is located at the northwest intersection of 5th St. and Index Ave. in the Town of Index, Washington. It sits near the railroad tracks and approximately 100 feet from the site of the original train depot. The building's two front entrances are oriented to Index Avenue with an additional entrance on its east end facing 5th Street. The nearly-half-acre site slopes gently down towards the north and features a side and rear parking areas bordered by garden and lawn which wrap around the building. The building current fronts the street with no sidewalk. The site is void of trees and bushes except for a large magnolia tree at the northeast corner of the property. The Bush House is situated on a two-lane road with residences on either side and across the street from a small one-story school. Currently the improved portion of the Town of Index is 2 blocks wide and 10 blocks long with a resident population of less than 200 people.

The Bush House is a 2 ½ story rectangular structure and was built in two-phase; the first in 1899, then an addition c. 1901. The building rests on a new poured concrete foundation and its slightly above grade. The original portion of the hotel features a western false front façade with a parapet wall which hides only a portion of the gable roof. The addition features a side gable roof with three gable dormers. The roof has recently been re-sheathed in cedar shingles. Three simple brick chimneys puncture the north and south slopes of the addition. A flat-roofed front porch supported by posts wraps nearly all the facades of first floor, and creates a covered walkway along the length of the structure parallel to and abutting Index Avenue. The underneath side is beadboard and the deck is horizontal laid cedar planking. The building's exterior is finished with beveled-cut shiplap cedar siding (painted white), and wide simple cedar trim boards (painted dark green). New two-over-two double hung wood windows are placed symmetrically on the main façade. The three original half-light, paneled wood doors are highlighted by transom windows. The upper 2nd floor of the east end of the building also boasts a door opening to the porch roof. This exit was created via a hinged fixed sash window.

At the rear northwest corner a new 2 ½ story addition has been constructed. This mimics the original rear ell in spirit, but the footprint is larger and is more detailed. Still under construction at the time of listing, the addition boasts details similar to the 1901 wing with three gable dormers on the east and west elevations. The rear façade has a full width porch, matching the porch on the main façade but shelters a window wall of floor to ceiling sliding door units.

While altered throughout the years the interior still features many of its character defining features such as many sections of wood fir flooring, a steep and narrow open wooden staircase (with original wooden baluster), wide trim around the double-hung windows and doorways, and tongue and groove wainscoting. Remnants of the various layers of original wallpaper can be found. While the floorplan of the main floor has been changed over the years, the second floor hallways and the rhythm of nine hotel room entrance doors remains. Here original lath and plaster walls are highlighted by tongue and groove wainscoting. Both floors have nearly 10' ceiling heights. The third floor was most likely private space and was remodeled in the 1930s. It currently is one large open space with a small bathroom tucked into one corner. The new addition is unfinished but features a large open vaulted space on the 2nd floor with exposed structural members and an open first floor room with 10' deep stage area.

Alterations

Over the years the Bush House has seen some minor modifications and alterations to its interior layout and finishes. As revealed with the current rehabilitation project, two large arched openings existed in the interior wall of the restaurant, between what is now the kitchen and the restaurant entry.

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Another interior restaurant wall reveals that it previously contained a pocket door to separate the dining area into two rooms. It also appears that a small room to the rear of the restaurant was the original location of the "bar" room, which due to its limited space was relocated to the rear addition in the 1950s to accommodate larger groups and functions. Selective demolition revealed that some of the original openings had been replaced with large aluminum framed "picture windows" in what was believed to be an effort to introduce more light into the dining room. Per historic photographs and evidence of the original frame openings, new windows have been installed which match the dimensions of the original units.

Dropped ceilings that had been installed in the interior hallways during a mid-century renovation have been removed, and the mid-century modern interior doors have been replaced with more appropriate 5-panel wooden doors.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES – (2 non-contributing buildings)

Behind the main building in the northeast corner of the lot and accessible from 5th Street sits 2 non-contributing buildings thought to be built around 1935. The first is a modest single-story caretakers cabin. This building has a front facing gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The exterior clad with wide exposure weatherboard. The cabin has a small inset covered porch on the southeast corner. Windows are simple one-over-one double hung units. Also on site, in front of the cabin is a small shed-like building. This building has a side facing gable roof covered in wood shingles. It has drop shiplap siding and simple one-over-one double hung windows. This building has been converted to use as a small retail space.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1899 - 1926

Significant Dates

1899

1901

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Bush House is historically significant under Criterion A as a property that is directly related to the broad patterns of growth and development in the mining community of Index, Washington. The hotel played an integral role in the towns mining, logging, quarrying and tourism industries for over 30 years. The hotel is also significant under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and period of construction. Completed in two phases (1899, c.1901), the turn-of-the-century structure represents a typical example of western false front design, a common design found in many communities of boom-town era. The period of significance begins in 1899, the year of the first phase of construction and ends in 1926, the year the hotel was officially transferred from the original owners to a second owner.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The community of Index began as a wayside stop on a long popular mountain trail. Reportedly as early as 1859 miners Emory C. Ferguson and Edson Cady had regularly trekked past the future townsite while searching for a new route to gold fields of the Similkameen River. They often visited and traded with tribes on the east side of the Cascades. The area was home to the Skykomish People before European immigrants came to mine the mountains and log the forest. Ferguson and Cady named the spot "Cady Pass."

In the late 1880s prospectors looking for gold, silver, lead, and copper followed Ferguson and Cady's trail on their way to the mining areas of Silver Creek. Seeing the potential for a business venture, in April 1890, Amos D. Gunn and his wife, Persis, purchased a squatter's claim directly on the trail and established a hotel. The hotel, which they called "Cady Lodge," served as a miners' hotel. Quickly it became the primary hostelry and supply depot for those heading east to the towns of Galena, Mineral City, and Monte Cristo.

Persis Gunn was impressed by Index Mountain, which looked to her like an "index finger pointing toward heaven". Through her influence the name "Index" was chosen when a post office was established in December 1891. Soon the Gunns' settlement prospered not only through the need for lodging and supplies by the miners, but due to the 1890 survey and later construction of the Great Northern Railway.

Seeing potential to make a substantial profit from his holdings, on April 25, 1893, Gunn platted the Town of Index. His hotel and packing business had prospered, and he sold lots from \$25 to \$50 each. Seemingly overnight the population grew to 500 people. Hopes were high enough that Gunn platted one street exceptionally wide at 100 feet to accommodate an expected rail line to go over Cady Pass. The line never was built.

In July 1893 the Gunn's hotel burned to the ground, spreading fire to every other building, except the train depot. Quickly Gunn and other investors rebuilt. However, the timing was poor - the main line of the Great Northern Railway was just finishing and the countries financial panic of 1893 halted many mining efforts in the Silver Creek area. Monte Cristo was no longer reached via Index since a new route had been opened 11 miles north along the South Fork Stillaguamish River. Growth slowed to a near crawl.

However by 1898 the discovery of the copper in the hills outside of Index ended those hard times. Soon Index was booming again, with 800 to 1,000 prospectors coming and going at any given time. Among the discovered mines was the Sunset Copper Mine, which would remain the community's largest employer until 1935. The *Index Miner*, a four-page weekly paper, reported that: "*Index was in the throes of a wild mining boom. The town was crowded with prospectors, men working on some of the mines being opened up and the usual riff-raff and promoters and grafters. ... The one hotel had men sleeping in the hallways and wherever there was a chance to lie down.*" While new buildings were being constructed at a rapid pace, newly formed mining companies were announced, and new mineral claims were being filed on a daily basis.

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Aided by the recent arrival of the Great Northern Railway, other investors arrived. Sylvester Smith built a large combination saw and shingle mill near town in 1903. The sawmill had a capacity of 40,000 feet per day and the shingle mill a capacity of 30,000 shingles per day. The mill also contained an electric lighting plant of sufficient power to supply the town. The mill was sold in 1908 to a partnership which greatly expanded and improved the operation and re-named it the Index-Galena Company, employing an average of 150 men at its peak.... making it the largest employer of the area at that time.

Helping to further diversify the local economy, in 1904 John A. Soderberg developed the Index Granite Company, a large quarry along the Great Northern tracks three-quarters of a mile west of town. Seventy men were employed there most of the time, supplying material for construction of prominent buildings in Seattle, Spokane, and Everett, including the State Capitol in Olympia.

With its sublime rugged peaks and wonderful waterfalls by the turn-of-the-century Index was also increasingly becoming a popular summer resort area for fishing and hiking. As a result, hundreds of tourists came by train, each stopping at one of five hotels operating in the city at that time. It was during this boom period that Clarence and Ella Bush arrived.

BUSH HOTEL

Clarence N Bush (1860-1931) the son of a miner, and his wife Ella Elizabeth (1849-1925) arrived in Index in 1899 just as the mining industry was taking off. Once there they set about establishing a home and an income for themselves in the heart of the growing city. In two separate transactions of \$100 each, Ella purchased four adjacent prime lots from the Gunn family; two lots from Amos Gunn on May 24, 1899, and two more from his daughter, Mary Persis Gunn, two days later on May 26th. The lots were located on prime real estate, directly on Index Avenue - then the main travel route through town and part of the original Cascade Highway, and just a block from the railroad depot. It was also directly across the street from the town hall. The site was perfect spot for a hostelry/tavern.

Immediately after the purchase, the Bush's set out to build a hotel which they named "Bush House." Reportedly construction of the modest two-story western false front designed structure before the land could be officially surveyed and was still being cleared of standing timber. Later maps show the hotel was constructed at an angle compared to the street and within the street right-of-way. Clarence and Ella's timing was ideal, as the town was experiencing a surge in mining activity due to the 1898 discovery of the Copper Bell and Sunset copper mines, and there was an overwhelming need for transient lodging to serve the local workforce. The town was crowded with prospectors. As most prospectors were only in the area temporarily, hotels and rooming houses were preferred over residences. With this regular influx of laborers to work the mines, lumber mills, and quarry, the business boomed and they decided to build a large addition to the east side original structure around 1901.

Ella was the primary manager of the hotel business, while Clarence dabbled in mining and other local investment opportunities. During the bustling years she would hire a waitress, chamber maid or other household help to assist in the daily duties of the hotel. Reportedly in 1900 she employed her 31-year-old friend and neighbor Nettie (Gunn) Doolittle – daughter of Amos and Persis Gunn - as a waitress. This serendipitous arrangement undoubtedly influenced Nettie and her husband, Fred C Doolittle, to purchase and operate the Bush House after Ella and Clarence decided to retire in 1920.

In the summer of 1919 Ella had placed an advertisement in the *Seattle Times* to "sell my hotel property at a bargain... on account of failing health." On May 25, 1920 exactly 21 years after Ella had purchased the four lots, the Bush's formally entered into a \$10 contract with Fred C. Doolittle for the sale of the Bush House. After Ella's death the deed changed hands in 1926 and ironically the property was officially returned to members of the Gunn family. Nettie retained ownership of the hotel until its sale to George and Minnie Bingham on May 7, 1945. Clarence Bush passed away on October 25, 1931 and Ella passed away on March 13, 1925. Both are buried in the Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery in Snohomish.

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As one of the founding businesses in the community, the Bush House served the Town of Index in a variety of ways. The hotel provided basic and essential services to wayfarers and the transient workforce, as well as tourist and hikers in need of meals and lodging for over 60 years; serving as a mid-point for drivers on the first automobile trips over the mountain; as an auto stage stop for travelers between Monroe and Index. It also served as a community gathering space for hosting out of town guests, community meetings, and celebratory meals. Industrial businesses near Index often lacked adequate office space and housing for their management, and at times the Bush House served as a temporary housing and office space. This is noted in a July 5, 1902 article in the *Seattle Times* which noted that during the summer of 1902 the Bush House would be serving the needs of the growing Miller Lumber Company by hosting their new superintendent and his family. Many settled in Index to raise families, and as former transients turned into homeowners the Bush House continued to serve them as a community venue for meetings of the Index Commercial Club, birthday celebrations, festive meals as well as Sunday brunches, weddings and honeymoons.

As with many boom-town communities, the town experienced nearly two and a half decades of growth and success. Its fortunes began to fade in the 1920s due to the high costs of lumber production and shipping, the collapse of demand for quarried granite and the unstable market for silver and copper ore. Only tourism remained a viable industry as many visitors came to hike and fish. However, the Bush House continued to serve the local population as the town's primary commercial building for family-oriented activities.

In May 1932 the granite quarry shed with its massive crane burned. The shed was never rebuilt and the business was closed. While the Miller Logging Co. moved its operations to Index in 1936 and put a million dollars into re-opening the Index-Galena mill, the effort did not pay off and by 1939 logging ground to a halt. The Sunset Copper Mine began to shut down periodically during the 1930s and 1940s. Copper ore was beginning to be harder to find than gold and the ores found were of lesser quality. Production finally ending in 1946. Another major blow to the community was the reconfiguration of State Highway 2 in 1933 which bypass Index.

The late 1940s through the 1970s saw a town in a reduced state. High school students were transferred to Sultan in 1942, and several buildings were demolished. In 1961 fire destroyed the resort at Garland. Then in 1962 the sharp curve of the railroad tracks was widened and the grade raised above street level, effectively cutting the town into two parts, each hidden from the other. Since trains no longer stopped in Index the depot was demolished.

While several other hotels had been established in Index, including the Hotel Index, the Cascade Hotel, and the Globe Hotel, the Bush House may have been the most modest. Several devastating fires damaged or destroyed the competing hotels. Today it is the only hotel left standing in the community.

ARCHITECTURE

The Bush House was designed intentionally with simple features which could be constructed quickly and be easily maintained. Its architecture is reflective of a "false front" commercial building type which is an icon of the urban pioneer West. In fact when movie directors or theme park designers erect a typical western town, the false front commercial building usually plays a prominent role. Unlike many myths of the West, the false front commercial building was a common sight in Washington State. In fact historical images of Index show the main street lined with these "boom-town" like false front structures. Such buildings were constructed in mountain mining towns, agricultural communities and early railroad centers from the late nineteenth through the early years of the twentieth century.

Shopkeepers, hotel proprietors, and other entrepreneurs were reluctant to invest heavily to erect a place of business during Washington's uncertain boom and bust period of the late nineteenth century. Yet, they also

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wanted to project an image of stability and success to prospective customers. Particularly in the first few years of a community's development, many stores consisted of little more than canvas tents over wood platform floors. Once the local sawmill was established or the railroad arrived, sources of wood construction materials were more plentiful. Sound business economics led commercial building owners to budget their spending for substantial façades while relegating the secondary sides of buildings to a cheaper utilitarian treatment. The result was the ubiquitous false front commercial building.

In simplest terms, a false front is a front wall that extends above the roof and the sides of a building to create a more impressive façade. The false front commercial building has four major defining design characteristics. First, the main façade rises to form a parapet (upper wall) which hides most or nearly the entire roof. Second, the roof is almost always a front gable, though gambrel, bowed and sheds roof are occasionally found. Third, a better grade of materials is often used on the main façade than on the sides or rear of the building. And fourth, the main façade exhibits greater ornamentation than do the other sides of the building.

These buildings are nearly always constructed of wood, either log in the earliest examples or wood frame in latter types. Façades are usually wood sided, though other surface treatments were used, including pressed metal, stucco, and rolled asphalt siding. Occasional examples may be found of buildings with a brick or stone façade. The most traditional late nineteenth and early twentieth-century false front commercial building is wood frame, one to two stories in height, on a rectangular floor plan, with a front-gabled roof.

A commercial street lined with false front buildings created visual continuity and an urban atmosphere. If a community achieved a degree of success and stability, merchants and other commercial building owners chose both to erect new brick buildings and to replace existing wooden false fronts. Fire often swept through early commercial districts, eliminating most of the wood false front buildings, hence few remain today. If the town rebuilt, the second generation of commercial buildings usually employed more stable, fire-resistant brick or stone construction.

The Bush House is a typical, albeit rare example of the western false front type. Though heavy use necessitated regular updates and renovations to the interior, the building has retained many of its original finishes and characteristics. This includes tall narrow two-over-two windows, horizontal drop ship-lapped siding, spacious and functional wraparound porch, and prominent false front façade. Inside are the original steep wooden staircases with simple spindles, multiple room entrance doors with transoms, waist-high wainscoting throughout, functional brick and stone fireplaces and surrounds, square and compact rooms, high ceilings and simple finishes.

CONCLUSION

Today the Bush House continues as the only recognizable remnant of the town's historic commercial center. It survived windstorms and fires, and a variety of boom and bust cycles and serves as a testament to the early pioneering spirit of Washington's many mining communities.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1900 United States Census, Index Precinct, Snohomish County, Washington; sheet no. 3, family 147, dwelling 116, lines 51-57; June 5, 1900.

1930 United State Census, Index Precinct, Snohomish County, Washington; sheet no. 4A, family 93, dwelling 92, lines 44-45; April 7, 1930.

An Illustrated History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties, Interstate Publishing Co., Chicago, IL, 1906.

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Bush House Classified Ad Business for Sale. *The Seattle Times*. The Seattle Times Company, August 9, 1919. (accessed March 9, 2017).

Bush House Classified Ad for Kitchen and Dining Room Services. *The Seattle Times*. The Seattle Times Company, November 17, 1918. (accessed March 9, 2017).

High Times. Teachers Hike to Lake Serene. *Monroe Monitor*. Pacific Publishing Company, September 26, 1924. (accessed March 18, 2017).

HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History, "Index – Thumbnail History," (by Louise Lindgren), <http://www.HistoryLink.org/> (accessed February 9, 2017).

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Index Indicators. From Our Correspondents. *Monroe Monitor*. Pacific Publishing Company, April 22, 1927. (accessed March 18, 2017).

Local News Items. Deaths. *Monroe Monitor*. Pacific Publishing Company, March 20, 1925. (accessed March 18, 2017).

Roe, Joann. *Stevens Pass: Gateway to Seattle*, Caxton Press, Caldwell, ID, 1995.

Starts New Stage Line Between Monroe and Index. Local and Personal. *Monroe Monitor*. Pacific Publishing Company, April 6, 1917. (accessed March 18, 2017).

Whitfield, William. *History of Snohomish County Washington, Vol.I*, Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., Seattle, WA, 1926.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

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_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47.820958° -121.555579°
Latitude Longitude

3 _____
Latitude Longitude

2 _____
Latitude Longitude

4 _____
Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located in the SE ¼ of Section 17, Township 27, Range 10 in Snohomish County, Washington and is legally described as Lots 29-33 of Block 24 and vacated Northerly 15ft of Index Avenue of the original plat of Index, Washington.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the Bush House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy Corson (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization _____ date June, 2017
street & number 444 Avenue A telephone 360-793-1705
city or town Index state WA zip code 98256
e-mail bushhouseinn@gmail.com

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

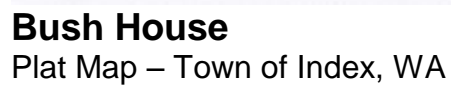


Bush House
Google Earth Map – Town of Index

Google Earth - Edit Placemark

Name:	<input type="text" value="Bush House"/>	
Latitude:	<input type="text" value="47.820958°"/>	
Longitude:	<input type="text" value="-121.555579°"/>	

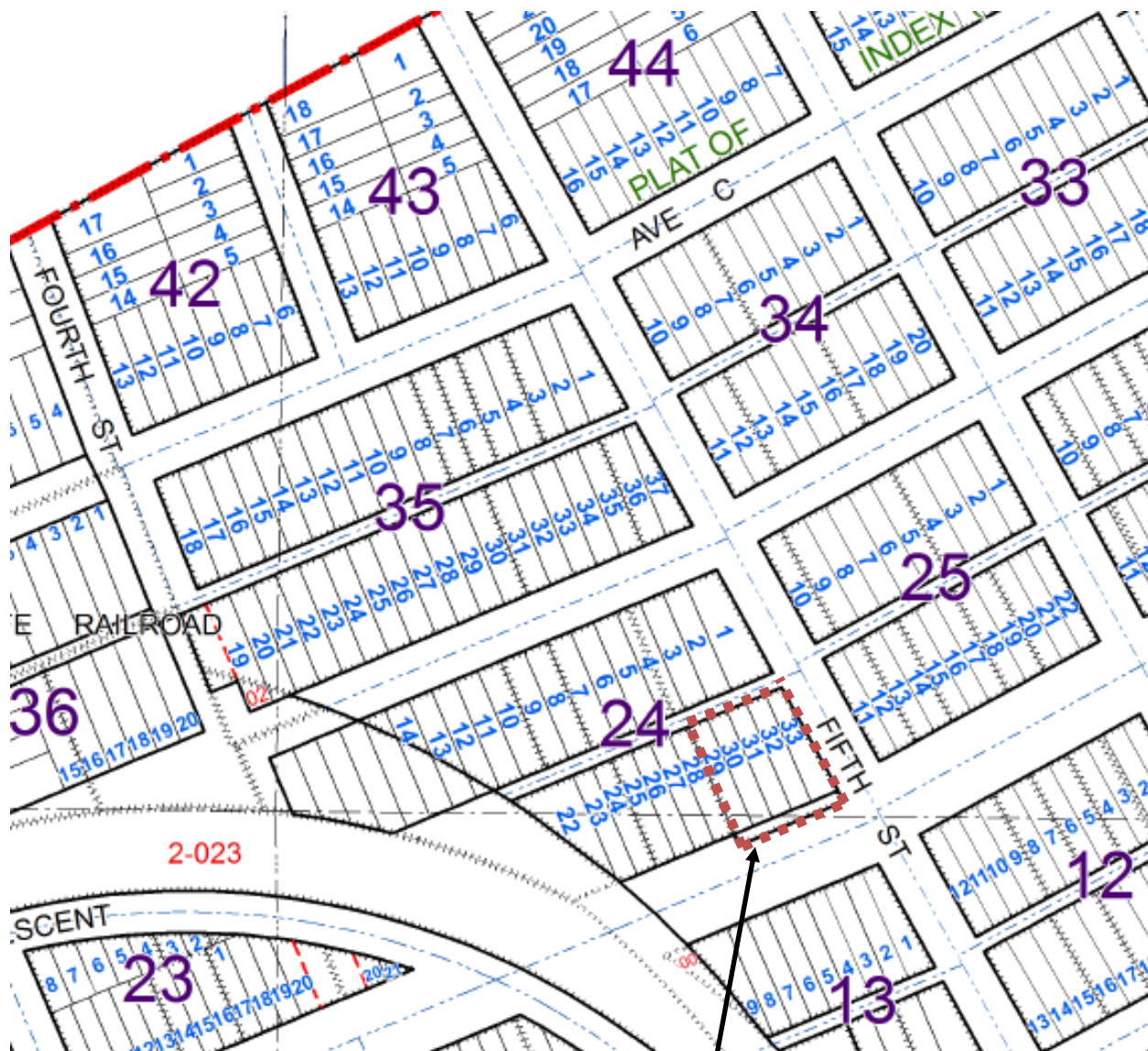
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Nominated site

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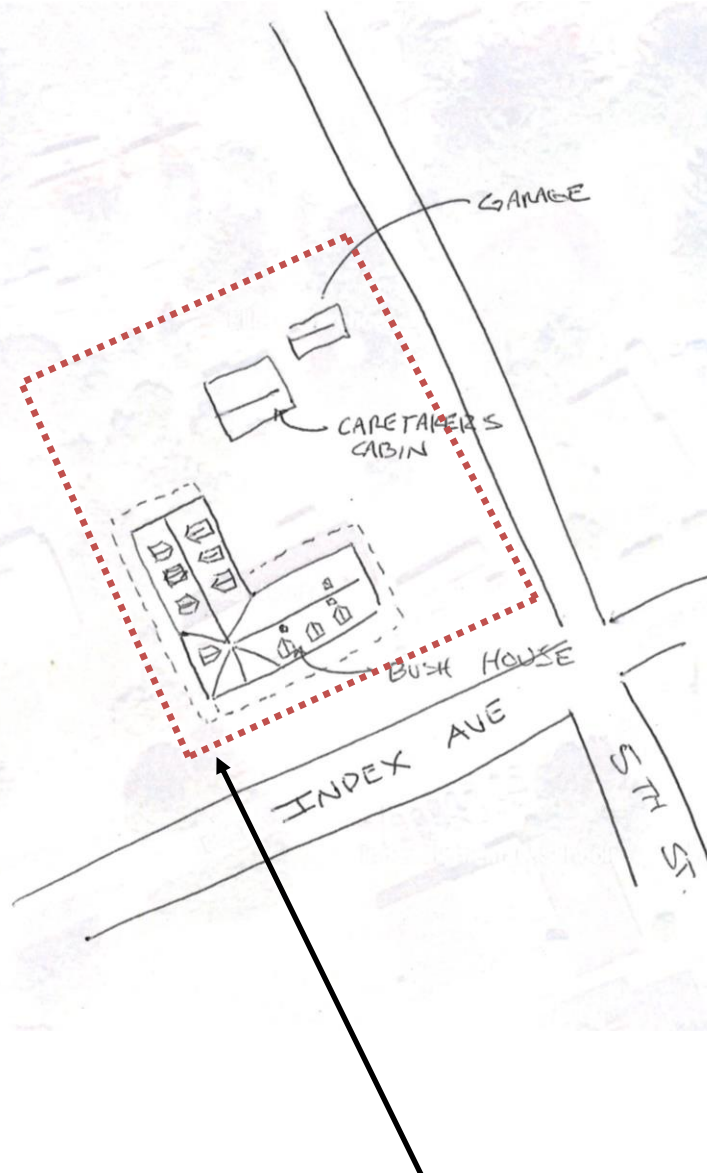


Bush House
Snohomish County Assessor Map

Nominated site

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Bush House
Site Map

Nomination boundaries

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Bush House showing initially constructed portion of constructed in 1899. Taken near the intersection of Index Avenue and the BNSF railroad crossing.
Photographer: Lee Pickett, c.1900



Front view of the Bush House, taken near the intersection of Index Avenue and the 5th Street.
Photographer: Lee Pickett, c.1908

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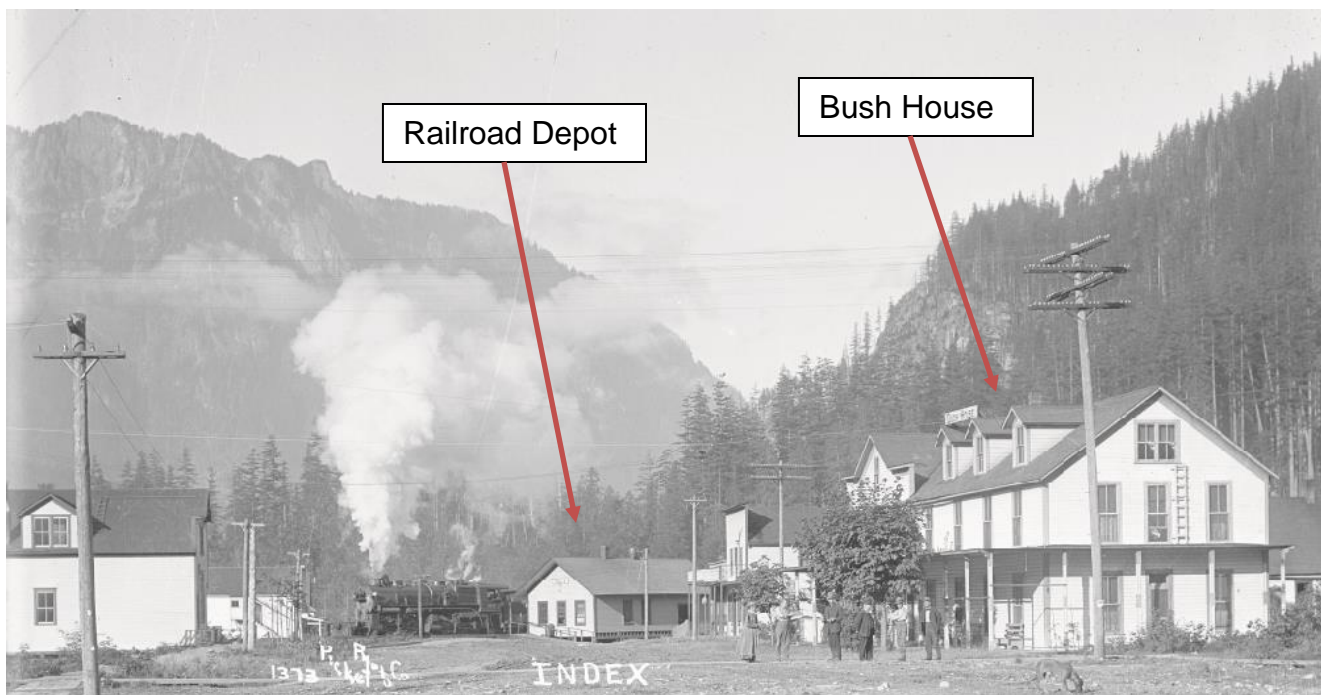


Birds eye view of the Town of Index and rear view of the Bush House, with the railroad and depot directly to the south. Note the rear addition to the Bush House. Also of interest – several other buildings in this image are of similar design to the Bush House. Photo taken from the "Index Town Wall".

Photographer: Lee Pickett, c.1910

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This photo, looking west down Index Avenue, shows the Bush House' proximity to the railroad and train depot.
Photographer: Lee Pickett, c.1911



This photo, looking east down Index Avenue, shows the first auto to reach the Town of Index parked in front of the Bush House.
Photographer: Lee Pickett, c.1911

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This photo provides a view of the Bush House' inviting front porch, benches, and Mrs. Bush' aromatic climbing roses which fronted Index Avenue and enticed travelers to stay or dine with its welcoming signage.
Photographer: Oliver Van Olinda, c.1915



This photo provides a view of the Bush House' inviting front porch, benches, and Mrs. Bush' aromatic climbing roses which fronted Index Avenue and enticed travelers to stay or dine with its welcoming signage.
Photographer: Oliver Van Olinda, c.1915

Bush House
Name of Property

Snohomish, WA
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Unknown
Date Photographed	Unknown
Description of Photograph	This image shows the Bush House rear gardens and Mrs. Bush tending to her roses with unknown helper.
Photo #	0007
	7 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Unknown
Date Photographed	2006
Description of Photograph	This photo shows the disrepair of the Bush House prior to its new ownership and an intensive restoration.
Photo #	0008
	8 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson
Date Photographed	2012
Description of Photograph	This photo shows the work being done on the foundation and siding at the rear of the Bush House.
Photo #	0009
	9 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson
Date Photographed	2015
Description of Photograph	A typical guest bedroom, approximately 11'x11' at the Bush House.
Photo #	0010
	10 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson

Bush House

Name of Property

Snohomish, WA

County and State

Date Photographed	2015
Description of Photograph	The second-floor hallway of the Bush House where rooms #4 - #11 are located.
Photo #	0011
	11 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson
Date Photographed	2015
Description of Photograph	The third-floor stairway leading to the 3 rd floor living/rental space at the Bush House.
Photo #	0012
	12 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson
Date Photographed	2015
Description of Photograph	The handwritten signature of C. N. Bush under the 1 st floor staircase.
Photo #	0013
	13 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson
Date Photographed	2012
Description of Photograph	The Bush House was lifted and a new foundation installed to resolve the building's settling issues.
Photo #	0014
	14 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Kathy Corson
Date Photographed	2015
Description of Photograph	With a new shake roof, new foundation, new cedar siding, patched chimneys, and replica porch, the Bush House is beginning to look like herself again.
Photo #	0015
	15 of 16

Name of Property	Bush House
City or Vicinity	Index
County	Snohomish County
State	WA
Photographer	Mark Klein Photography
Date Photographed	2016

Bush House
Name of Property

Snohomish, WA
County and State

Description of Photograph	A Preservation Month celebration in conjunction with the Index Historical Society at the Bush House featured cars from the Skagit-Snohomish Horseless Carriage Club, tours of the building, and countless community photos and memories.
Photo #	0016
	16 of 16

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Adventure Hotels, LLC (Blair Corson, Dan Kerlee, Carol Wollenberg)

street & number 308 5th Street (PO Box 82) telephone 425-346-3313

city or town Index state WA zip code 98256

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.